upon the pension bill.

CONGRESS-TUESDAY.

The Senate, after disposing of some unimportant business, resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill, Mr. Ward, of Texas. addressed the Senate, and was followed by Mr.

The House of Representatives were engaged

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The South Carolina House of Represer have, by a vote of 63 to 47, indefinitely postnoted Mr. Spratt's slave-trade resolutions

STEAM LINE TO RUSSIA.—It is stated that an scangement has been made between the New York and Hamburg line of steamers, and one running between Lubec and St. Petersburgh, by which a direct steam transportation between New York and St. Petersburgh will be ef-

liere is a rumor of a grand Mexican and the auspices of Col. Henningsen. "Their procretings are enveloped in mystery," says the which is the usual style of heralding the compous plans of the Slavery propagandists. Mr. SCHNER.-We regret to learn that Mr.

Samper will not return to the United States unspring. His physician, Dr. Ed. Brown-Seed states, in a letter to Senator Wilson, that, oner a consultation with other eminent memor of the profession, he has felt bound to ad-Mr. Summer against returning home for he present. At the same time, he speaks condentily of the speedy recovery of the Massa-Ludin Sonator

The Washington correspondent of the Montomery (Ala.) Advertiser says:

"I must not omit another item or two. Several of the Alabama delegation visted the President on Friday last, with other Southern members. The Vice President was also present. A free-and-easy conversation followed, upon the general topics of the day. Old Back boked hale and hearty, and was not afraid candelly to express his views, and without reserva-

Low. And what think ye, Southern men, James Buchanan had to say of Squatter Sover-"He said, 'V is a doctrine infinitely worse South Wilmot Proviso!! and if the South conceded this point, it surrificed what it had been

"I have tried to give the precise language; and this was uttered in the presence of Breckminge. Was it not an apropos hit, in consideration of his sally Douglas letter?" Micingan.-The votes for Governor and abers of Congress in the several districts in

Michigan, at the recent elections, were as fol-Garrinor. - Moses Wisner, 65,202; C. E. Stuart, 56,667. Wisner's majority, 9,135.

Members of Congress.—First distict**—W. A. Howard, 13,043; George B. Cooper, 13,118.

Cooper's majority, 75.
Second district—H. Waldron, 14,658; Consider A. Stacev, 10,137. Waldron's majority, Third district-F. W. Kellogg, 21,950; B. Church. 17,438. Kellogg's majority, 4,512. Fourth district—D. W. C. Leach, 16,138; R. W. Davis, 14,915. Leach's majority, 1,223.

lows.-The official vote for members Congress in Iowa is as follows: First district—Curtis, Rep., 23,539; Trimble Ben., 22,929. Curtis's majority, 610. Second district—Vandever, Rep., 25,503; Leffingwell, Pem., 22,764. Vandever's majority,

ME. SEWARD'S FATAL HERESY NOT ORIGI-Pasident Washington to Gen. La-1798, shows that Senator Seward anot claim entire originality for the alarming setrines he uttered in his Rochester speech: "I agree with you cordially in your views i ard to Negro Slavery. I have long considand it a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and I should rejoice in any feasible

ance which prohibits the existence of involun-or servitude in our Northwestern Territory over. I consider it a wise measure. It met metable of the States more immediately interested in slave labor. The prevailing opinion in Virginia is against the spread of Slavery and the new Territories, and I trust we shall MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

finston, Dec. 13.-F. W. Lincoln, jun., the Citicens' candidate, was elected mayor of this city oday, by 2,000 plurality. A majority of th The entire Citizens' ticket in Worcester we in Lowell, James Cook (Rep.) was elected

mayor by 300 plurality. All the candidates for aldermen, on the same ticket, were also la Newburyport, Albert Currier, Citizens' candidate, is elected mayor. His vote is 958,

in Lynn, to-day, Edward Davis, the People andidate, was elected mayor by 276 majority

On the Presidential question, the Journa oditorial) says:
"The Democratic party is by no means de

ciest in names which are suggested in certain marters for the Presidency. Among these we may mention Hunter, Wise, and Floyd, of r, inia; Cobb, of Georgia; Hammond and of South Carolina; Davis, of Missisippi; Sli . of Louisiana : Gwin, of California : Brown. nnessee: Breckinridge, of Kentucky ght, of Indiana ; Douglas, of Illinois; Toucey. ecticut; Cushing, of Massachusetts; and obtably others whose names do not at this others occur to us. We purposely leave out see, neither of whom we are persuaded te, and we also omit the names of dis minent, can hardly be brought forward

The Richmond Enquirer is out with a long on Convention. So far as Gov. Wise ned, we shall ask for him nothing but people, the expression of that choice the stifled by the intrigues of his eneand we regard the present use of Mr.

distinguished lawyer, poet, and scholar, commanded "C" company of the Arkansas dry in Mexico, and was a brave and deteras I am informed, no treaty has yet been con-

ery (Ala.) Advertiser has the following: The slaveholders, as a body, rally around maan, looking to the South for his succes-They urge him to accept the gage of battle

Wade Hampton, the largest slaveholder in the dents, he became a member of Congress and Senator. This is the man who sneers at the laborers of the North, of shorn his father one, as 'white slaves' a "mud-sills."

CENTRAL AMERIC - SPECIAL MES-SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Thursday last, the President made a special communication to Congress, of diplomatic correspondence at d information relative to the Central Americas difficulties. The following abstract presents the substance of the communication :

Among the document communicated by the Among the document communicated by the President on Central Apperican affairs is a letter from Mr. Dallas, our Minister to the Court of St. James, to Mr. Ct is, reporting the substance of a conversation he had with the Earl of Malmesbury—his Lon ship inviting the interview. He was aware that Mr. Dallas's letters of White President Pre for Washington would g. forward on the 27th November, and he wished Mr. I allas to convey in them some few remains from him: First. Lord Napier has communicated to the

President the treaty negotiated by Sir Gore Ouseley with the Minister from Nicaragua. It was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions. One of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito projectorate.

Second. Sir Gore Ouseley was by this time

at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain a ratification of the treay; in doing which, it was indispensable that is should be protected by the presence of a na al force from any violence meditated by the a jbusters.

He had, however, beer much surprised at the contents of a recent lett a from Lord Napier,

which stated that Gen. Cass considers that the orders issued for the protection of Sir Gore Ouseley to be incompatable with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. These or lers were to the effect, that if the Government of Nicaragua required for their defence from findusters the active intervention of military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if American, to the nearest authority them over, if American, to the nearest authority of the United States; and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such proceedings should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation and dominion," especially as a clause in the Cass Yrissarri treaty, with which this Government tound no fault, but, on the contrary, desired to ee effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary as-

It was impossible to a low their diplomati-

It was impossible to a low their diplomatic representative to have he object cut short by marauders. When the triaty was disposed of, there would be an end of their interference. Thus far as to Central Ar erica.

Third. In regard to exico, he described Spain as extremely irritated by the cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay. Mexico was in so listracted a condition that it could scarcely be aid to have a responsibility. that it could scarcely be aid to have a responsible Government. England had herself be sible Government. England had herself been grossly outraged in the garson of Mr. Hanson, whose treatment could best be resented, in the opinion of the law office; s of the Crown, by a British fleet being sent to Tampico. Her Majesty's Government, how ver, were averse to any strong measures, which might make things worse than they already at e, and severity would probably fell worse than they already at e, and severity would probably fall upon the injocent.

It was difficult to say that result the disc

dered state of Mexico m. st lead to, if the na-tions interested in her we being forebore to in-

tervene.

Mr. Dallas says: "Mys. licitude in this narrative has been to give the Bading ideas of Lord Malmesbury. Of course, le was not unfrequently interrupted by commen a from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I remarked that he provision in the amid the struggles of par es, leit to the discre-tion of naval officers whom to recognise as the de facto Government of † icaragua, and whom de facto Government of a caragua, and whom to denounce for British p result and dispersion as filibusters; if the popi for party now in motion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, beand them with that odious name, and call for British succor, thus installing foreign troops of settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and people of the United States could be supposed to be insensible—which of all things was most repurant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and which cou'd not possibly follow from the application, as contemplated by Gen. Cass, of merely such temboary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself necessary to keep the transit route open for common convenience. He insisted that both landings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed there to be right, and certainly any attempt by fill busters to defeat the operations of Sir Gore O-seley would be put

"I also incidentally rem rked that I regretted that his Lordship had extressed some leaning in favor of M. Belly's project. He disclaimed having done so—M. Belly was patronized neither by England nor France. He was a speculating adventurer. It was im naterial by whom the work of opening the transf, route was effected. If any of the citizens of the, United States held an unexpired or unforfeit. I contract, he would be entitled to go on. He has not intimate with the merits of the several caimants to contract.

"Again: In the course of the interview I re-ferred, with probably are obvious feeling, to the alleged joint note, addressed by the French and British Ministers to our Government, respecting M. Belly's contract; he promptemphatically denied that anything the sort had been written of even contemplated. The rumor of the morning coming direct from Paris, was adverted to—that the Anglo-French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor he said had lowered the fundament was nevertheless attacked. but was nevertheless utter destitute of founda-

golden sands in Fraser Ever, leading to the creation of a new colony in British Columbia, has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit. In other respects, the pacific dispositions of this Government do not appear t have changed.

"Lord Malmesbury sev ral times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time. That the disrelisher protectorate of the We have but one object to secure by the liam's treaty. That as soon as an English guarantee was applied to the Nicaraguan route, of the Democratic party in Virginia at the complish the work, however formidable it appeared. I have the honor to be, etc., G. M. Dallas."

Next follows a private no from Lord Napier to Mr. Cass, marked "private," in reply to a private note of the latter.

After quoting [see above First. That Lord at Charleston, as constituting nothing more less than an intrigue."

Some of the editors of the Enquirer is a son low. Wise, it is fair to presume that this a avoid has that gentleman's consent.

Wise, it is fair to presume that this a vowal has that gentleman's consent.

Mapier had communicated, "&c., Lord Napier says he conceived that what the Earl of Malmeshury intended to convey of Mr. Dallas was this: "Lord Napier had is parted verbally to Mr. Cass the general sense of a projected treaty arreary to bring out the caudidates. which Sir Ouseley is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to terminate the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States Government. I have not had the honor of holding any personal communication with the President on this subject. In so far

> cluded by Sir Ouseley with any agent on the part of Nicaragua. I remain yours, &c.,
> "Napier. "To Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary, etc." Next follows a confident of letter from Mr. Cass to Mr. Dodge, Ministre at the Court of Spain, dated October 21, 1858, in which he

Sru : Late arrivals from Europe bring us reports that a naval and military armament is about to leave Spain, destined to attack Mexico. about to leave Spain, destine d to attack Mexico, with the view, as is rumore, to acquire political ascendency there, taking advantage of the distracted condition of that infortunate Republic. Under these circumstares, I have thought it proper to ask your attersion to this subject. You are aware of the position taken by the United States: That they will not consent to some cticut, taking with him a schooner omions, a box of Noah Webster's spell-ks, and a boy of ambition and talent. onions, a box of Noah Webster's spellks, and a boy of ambition and talent.

It is continent to Europe an Powers; nor to sels, they had already abandoned it, not from the who bought his spelling-books, and the subject of this continent to Europe an Powers; nor to sels, they had already abandoned it, not from those who bought his spelling-books, policy or institutions. Reject circumstances that she could do so honorably, and ought to do

"The subject is familiar to you, and needs no | well understood in Washington; and no officer

European Power whatever.

"It is very desirable that this Government should know whether Spain is about to send a Captain force to Mexico; and, if so, what is its strength, and also what are the alleged causes and avowed designs. I will therefore thank you to ence with communicate all the information you can procure upon these points, and upon any others connected with this subject, which you may

"LEWIS CASS. " To C. A. Dodge, Madrid."

An extract from a dispatch from Mr. Dodge to Mr. Cass, dated Madrid, November 15th

"Sir: I had the honor on the 13th to re ceive your number 66, dated 24th ult., asking information respecting the threatened hostili-ties between Spain and Mexico, and expressing the well-known determination of the United States to resist the subjugation by the European Powers of the day of the independent States of our continent, with a view to exercise a protect orate or any other political influence over the pol orate or any other political influence over the policy and institutions of such States. On the same day, I sought and obtained an interview with Calderon Collantes, Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of State, causing your dispatch to be read and translated to him, and at his request have since furnished him with a copy of the

"He took no exception whatever to any of the views or determinations therein expressed.
He assured me most earnestly that, in the movement which duty, honor, and self-respect, had constrained his Government to make against Mexico, Spain had not the most remote intention of interfering with the well-known policy of the United States, as expounded by President Monroe and reiterated by yourself, or of at-tempting anything for the present more than to afford protection to her citizens, and obtain re-dress for injuries done them, he averring that they had been robbed and maltreated in the

most inhuman manner.
"He said that they would not receive back nor attempt to govern Mexico, nor any of the South American States, were she or they to reperpetrated upon his countrymen were of such an atrocious character as to demand the presence of a suitable naval force off Vera Cruz and Tampico, but that no troops to operate on land had been sent, and that the officers in command had been instructed to avoid, if possible, any conflict with Mexicans.

"As explanatory of what has been done, and

the reason for doing it, I send you a transla-tion of number one of memorandum of observa-tions of Minister of State, furnished to me, after the interview, by Mr. Comyn, Assistant Secre-tary of State, a gentleman who, when holding a diplomatic situation in London, was well known to Mr. Buchanan. You will remember Cass-Yrissarri treaty, whice seemed to me rather to carry out than to violat the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by securing for all equally safe and uninterrupted transit. It was essentially different lantes himself, as well as from the—[Here occupance] curs a hiatus |-- that in matters of recent complaint the Spanish Government have rejected in the most emphatic manner the proffered intervention of England.

rvention of England.
"I remain respectfully, etc.,
"C. A. Dodge. To the Hon. Mr. Cass, Secretary of State."

[MEMORANDUM.] The excesses committed in St. Louis Potosis by the constitutional troops, upon the subjects of her Catholic Majesty, induced the Captain General and Governor of Cuba to send to Tampico some vessels of war, in order to guard against a repetition at the last-named point of the outrages suffered at the former place. These vessels entered the harbor of Tampico with permission from the Governor of the place, and remained quiet spectators of the conflict which was then raging, when Gen. La Garza imposed upon Spaniards a large war tax, putting prison and injuring those who from want of

means were unable to pay it.

The Captain General of Cuba then determined upon sending to Tampico other vessels of the royal navy. The expedition of these vessels has for its sole object that of obtaining from Gen. La Garza reparation for losses and damages caused to the subjects of her Catholic Majesty; the refunding of amounts exacted from them, and satisfaction for these outrages If, to obtain this end, it should be necessary employ force, any measures which may be adopted will tend exclusively to the accomplish ment of that object, and protect Spaniards against excesses of Mexicans. These meas ures will have to be proportioned to the extent of the evil they may have to encounter, but will never have any other object than the one above

The instructions given to the commander of the frigate Berenegula, who is chief of the sta-tion at Tampico, also includes protection of other foreign subjects whose interests may be The assembling of a respectable naval force at Sacraficios is for the same pur

Knowing the tendency of the Mexicans to engage in a bitter persecution of Spaniards, the Spanish Government has believed it to be its duty to assemble sufficient means to force them to respect the lives and property of its subjects. These two expeditions are not designed to interfere in any manner in the interior affairs of the Mexican Republic.

Letters from Captain McIntosh. Next follow dispatches received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Mc-Intosh, dated Nov. 26th, in which he says he had heard a report that an officer was sent from the British frigate Valorous, to board the steamer Washington. He then says: "I am taking mmediate measures to get full particulars from Captain Jarvis, and will report them in full by the next opportunity, but, according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the scenes which lately occur-red around the Island of Cuba, changed only from Africans to filibusters. You may rely on my taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag. Should it become necessary, and if really her Britannic Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine American merchant vessels under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before most serious consequences

nay be anticipated." In a subsequent dispatch, dated December 3d. he says: "By copies of correspondence with Captain Aldham, the Secretary will perceive Captain A. claims protectorate over the harbor of Grey-

Capt. A. and Sir William Gore Ouselev's secretary subsequently paid an unceremonious visit to Com. McIntosh, the latter, no doubt, he says, being sent by Sir William purposely to remove all unfavorable impressions, and to talk over rather than write further upon the subjects at issue. Capt. Aldham disavowed all intention of interference with American vessels, his great desire being to act in concert with Commodore McIntosh, in endeavoring to prevent the landing of filibusters; that he could not possibly see

the slightest cause for the apprehension of any difficulty; and that, so far as he was concerned, there should be none.

With Mr. Synge, Sir Gore Ouseley's secretary, the conversation was equally frank. He, how-ever, distinctly declared that England had never abandoned the protectorate, but believed that, before the first of January next, the whole mat-

"The subject is familiar to you, and needs no illustration. I do not desire you to draw the attention of the Spanish Ministry to it by any formal communication, but it would be well to embrace such favorable opportunities as may present themselves to bring the matter incidentally to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to make known the interest which this Government attaches to this subject, reminding him, at the same time, of the policy concerning it which has been repeatedly declared by the United States, and which will, in all human probability, never be departed from."

With respect to the causes of war between Spain and Mexico, the United States have no this Government attaches to this subject, reminding him, at the same time, of the policy concerning it which has been repeatedly declared by the United States, and which will, in all human probability, never be departed from. "With respect to the causes of war between Spain and Mexico, the United States have no concern, and do not undertake to judge them; nor do they claim to interfere in any hostilities which may take place. Their policy of observation and interference is limited to the permanent subjugation of any portion of the territory of Mexico or any other American State to any European Power whatever.

could dictate, to make them comfortable and at home, and they left the ship fully so im-

Captain Aldham, in a subsequent letter Commodore McIntosh, seeks to convince the latter that he had acted in no spirit of interference with American merchant vessels, and had not arrogated to himself any right that was not conceded, by universal custom, to the commanding officers of the naval forces in a port belonging to or placed under the protection of his own

McIntosh, replying, says that "the inquiries which were propounded by the boarding officer from your ship looked at once to a thorough examination and investigation of the ship, and to the manner in which the United States officers had performed their duties. This I consider as exceeding what would be characterized as a friendly visit, to which I called your attention, and which I am constrained still to consider unnecessary on the part of the officers

under your command."

Capt. Jarvis, of the ship Savannah, informs Commodore McIntosh that Sir William "appears to be very busy in diplomacy, but we have not been able to ascertain what about. He appears to be in constant communication with Mr. Green, the British Consul. Mr. Bunnel, the re ported Consul for Nicaragua, was received on pard the Valorous with seven guns." Other points in the documents have heretofore been substantially published.

Second Session.

Tuesday, December 14, 1858. SENATE.

Mr. Hale offered a petition of citizens of New Hampshire, praying the establishment of com-mon-school education in the navy, and libraries

on board of ships of war.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to aid in the construction of railroads to the Pacific.

Mr. Rice gave notice of a bill for the organi

Mr. Rice gave house of a bill for the organi-zation of Dacotah Territory.

Mr. Mason introduced a bill to equalize the compensation of the Ministers to France and England from July, 1855, to January, 1857. quest such government to-morrow; that all Spain expected or desired in that quartar was retention in peace of her present possessions. He went on to say that the enormities recently

Mr. Broderick gave notice of a bill for the es tablishment of a line of telegraph to the Pacific; also, a bill to establish a line of steamers from San Francisco to China, via the Sandwich Islands and Japan.

The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill

was now resumed.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., offered an amendment which he intended to propose as a substitute for the bill reported by the majority of the special committee. The amendment proposes Government shall advertise for proposals for the carrying of the mails, munitions of war, troops, &c., by railway, between the States of the At-lantic and the Pacific; appropriates alternate that I have always given it as my impression that there would be no war, for the reason that I have always believed that England and France each side of the road, to aid in its construction, provides that the contractors shall locate the route, and furnish survey to the President; stipulates that the road shall be divided into sections of twenty-five miles each, and when a section shall be completed, patents shall be is-sued for three-fourths of the land pertaining to that section, the remaining fourth being retained as security for the completion of the succeeding section; authorizes the President to make contracts for twenty years for carrying the mails, military stores, troops, &c., at rates not exceeding those which the Government would have to pay by any existing mode of transportation; appropriates \$10,000,000 to aid in the construction of the work, upon certain guaran-ties and conditions; provides that no dividends shall be paid to stockholders until the advance shall be repaid to the United States; provides that the United States Government shall take possession of the road; and revokes all grants

of land and money in case of any failure of perormance on the part of the contractors. Mr. Mason, with a view of testing the strength this measure, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benja

min, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Clingman, Critten-den, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tann., Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, and Toombs—23. Nays-Messrs. Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broder ick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon,

Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Fos-ter, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, and So the Senate refused to lay the bill on the

table-yeas 23, navs 32. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, now addressed the enate in support of his amendment.

Mr. Green offered an amendment, that the astern terminus should be somewhere between

mouth of the Big Sioux river and Fort Smith, in Arkansas. Mr. Doolittle thought the best route would he from Breckinridge, on the Missouri river, to Puget's Sound, and thence down to San Fran-

Mr. Brown thought it would be better to lay the whole subject aside for this session, as it would be impossible in two months to consider the multiplicity of propositions that were of-

Mr. Iverson opposed Mr. Doolittle's amendment, as it would exclude the South from any chance of having the terminns. Mr. Polk suggested that the terminus might be fixed somewhere between the 32d and 49th parallels of latitude.

Mr. Davis moved to change the pending

amendment, so as to allow the terminus to be anywhere within the limits of the United States. This motion was adopted. Mr. Wilson's motion to postpone was negatived, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice of a bill for the establishment of a mail route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills for the payment of invalid and other pensions; for the support

the military academy; for the contingent and

other expenses of the Indian department.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered a resolution
calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the amount and kinds of the productions of the British Colonies imported into the United States free under the reci procity treaty, and also the amount and kinds of the productions of the United States exported to said colonies under that treaty, and also the like exports and imports from 1850 until the ratification of said treaty; which was adopted The House then resumed the consid-

Wednesday, December 15, 1858.

of the Watrous case.

Various memorials of little importance were presented, with the exception of one from the convention of ironmasters who met in Phila-delphia on December 20, 1849. On this menorial, Mr. Cameron addressed the Senate.

The Senate declined to call up Mr. Clingman's Clayton-Bulwer resolution, by a vote of 24 yeas to 25 nays.

After an ineffectual attempt to take up the Pacific railroad bill, the vote being 24 in favor of it to 24 against it, the Senate went into

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to modify the rejected, 17 to 29.

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, introduced a joint

The House agreed to the resolution, as the amended, by 113 against 86.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, called up the report made from the Committee on Elections

last session, stating that "it appears there were such tumults, riots, intimidations, and injustice, in the third Congressional district, Baltimore, in November, 1857, that there could not be a fair election; that it shall therefore be declared null and void, and that the Speaker be requested to notify the Governor of Maryland of the

Mr. Boyce offered a resolution admitting Mr Whyte, who contests the right of Mr. Harris, to a seat on the floor of the House during the consideration of the subject, with the right to Pending the consideration of the subject, the House adjourned.

Thursday, December 16, 1858. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to amend the Arizona Territory bill, so as to provide for the election of a Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officers, by the people, for the term of two

Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution calling on the President for information concern-ing the landing, by the yacht Wanderer, on the coast of Georgia, of a cargo of slaves. Adopted.
Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, attempted to bring up his resolution to abrogate the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.
Mr. Mason, of Va., Chairman of the Commit-

tee on Foreign Affairs, was in favor of laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. Collamer of Vermont, Mr. Shields of
Minnesota, and others, expressed their sentiments; after which, the vote was taken, resulting in yeas 22, nays 28. So the resolution was not

taken up.

The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was then resumed, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, hav-After Mr. Bell's remarks, the further consid-

eration of the Pacific railroad bill was post-Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, introduced a bill to give the back pay to the officers since reinstated, who were retired by the Naval Board.

The Senate Agricultural College bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. The Senate then adjourned till Monday next. The Speaker laid before the House a message

from the President, enclosing communications from the State and Navy Departments, in response to the resolutions calling for information relative to recent events in Central America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs without being read.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Maryland contested election case of Mr.

Whyte against Mr. Harris.
Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, said that Mr.
Whyte did not claim the seat for himself, but simply opposed the retention of it by Mr. Harris.

The House, by a vote of 108 yeas to 90 navs, laid on the table the resolution admitting Mr. Whyte to the floor, and the liberty of speaking

on the subject.

Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, moved to table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elec-tions, which read as follows: "It appears to tions, which read as follows: "It appears to this House that there was much tamult, riot, intimidation, and injustice, in the election for Representative in Congress from the third Congressional district of Maryland, on the 3d of November, 1857, in contempt of law, and in violation of the freedom of election; the said appears the long missing steamship Indian Empire reached Broadhaven, county Mayo, Ireland, on the 26th ult. All well. Her fuel had become exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and woodwork was consumed. Provisions had also run short.

Wool, Choice Butter, Wester and Congress, worth \$126,000, which passed. I am authoritatively informed that he was exconsumed. Provisions had also run short. election is void, and the sent is declared vacant, | two's steaming of Galway, during two furious and the Speaker is hereby directed to notify the storms. Governor of Maryland of the fact."

The motion to lay on the table prevailedyeas 106, nays 97.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, endeavored to have taken up the President's annual message, but the consideration of the bill reported last sion, granting pensions to the officers and sol-

diers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in all wars during that period, was resumed Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, insisted that the honor and reputation of the country demanded that those brave men should have their services recognised.
Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, was opposed to the

principle of the bill throughout, and to increasing the fund of pensioners under it.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, replied, that no policy was better calculated, under our system of Government, to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and devotion to their country, than by as-suring its defenders, when they become old and helpless, that they will be taken care of by

Government.
Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, said that the resources of the country would by this system be exhausted, and we would be prevented from carrying on any war at all, if necessity should

require it. Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, said that those who asked for pensions did not come here as paupers, but are entitled to pensions in discharge of a debt promised to be paid. Various amendments were then voted on, but nothing definite accomplished. Adjourned.

Friday, December 17, 1858. The Senate was not in session to-day.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the private calendar; which was carried.

The Speaker called Mr. Sherman, of Ohio

to the chair.

The subject before the Committee was the bill to revive the examination and payment of certain claims of citizens of Georgia and Alabama, on account of losses sustained by the depredations of the Indians in the Creek war of 1836, 1837, and 1838, and for the subsistence

of the United States army.

Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, explained the circumstances which had led to the introduction

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill. He said this subject had come before the Committee on Indian affairs of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and, after a careful examination of the question, that committee decided that the claims possessed no merit whatever. Mr. Shorter. I desire the attention of the ratified, because some of the European Govern-

gentleman from Wisconsin who addressed the House last. I understood him, while addressing the House, to say that the people of Ala-bama had fled from their homes in fear of the Indians, thereby leaving their property, and that they now come before Congress "to ask pay for their bracery." Did I understand the

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin. Very likely I may have used that language. Perhaps I should have added, and for their losses, too. Mr. Shorter. So far as the declaration that they come here asking "pay for their bravery" is concerned, I pronounce it false and slander-ous. [Cries of "Order, order!"]

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin. I have no doubt that the citizens of Alabama are brave,

as has been illustrated by their Representative Mr. Shorter. I can say nothing more to the member from Wisconsin The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 20, 1858. SENATE. Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution to adjourn over from the 23d instant to the 4th of

of the 4th inst. says that the funds opened on Friday with a good appearance, but late in the day there was a complete change, and securities of several kind were passed for sale. The ultimate reaction is attributed to the reported disaffected condition of Lombardy, with the advertised condition of the conditio January: carried-29 to 21. Mr. Rice introduced a bill Territory of Dacotah. Mr. Crittendeu gave notice that he should call up the French spoilation bill. The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was resumed. tised statement of the tone of France towards Austria. Loans were abundantly offered at 2 Mr. Wilson submitted an amendment, authorizing the President to appoint five civil engineers to locate the route. Received informally,

and ordered to be printed.

The question was taken on Mr. Polk's amend ment, fixing the eastern terminus anywhere be-tween the 49th parallel of latitude and the southclosed very dull, with nominal quotations. ern boundary of the United States; which was

THE IONIAN REPUBLIC.—England, for once. in gree s, and stocked a plantation. The have given to this determination additional for the South, and married the sister of the South, and married the sister of whatever may be the consequences.

In the second the stocked a plantation. The have given to this determination additional strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and it was now to tariff law, and impose specific duties on iron show his strength; and it was now to tariff law, and impose specific duties on iron in favor of a Northern route, as most practical and control of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and its of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and its of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and its of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and its of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and its of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and its of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and its of the strength is reversing her policy of annexation, and it was now to tariff law, and impose specific duties on iron in favor of a Northern route, as most practical and Analytical Chemical and An

ment, that all the iron composing this road should be of American manufacture. The amendment was adopted, by yeas 25,

son of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jer-sey, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and right-25.

Nays-Messrs. Bates, Bright, Clay, Cling nan, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Stuart, and Ward—23. The question was then stated to be on

amendment of Mr. Wilson, to construct the road by the shortest practicable route between the parallels of 35 and 42. Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

HOU-E.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, rose to a per-sonal explanation, in regard to the colloquy between himself and Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, on Friday last. He had not spoken of the Representatives from Alabama as illustrating the bravery of that State, but of that particular gen-

Mr. Whiteley offered an amendment, instruct ing the committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing all the present laws on the subject, except so far as related to the counting of the

people; not agreed to—51 yeas, 140 nays.
The original resolution was agreed to.
The pension bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cobb, of Ala. to include the soldiers of the Mexican war of 1846-'47, and the Florida war of 1817. Mr. Smith, of Ill., moved as an amendu include the soldiers of the Black Hawk war

of 1827, '30, and '31. Agreed to, by yeas 79, nays 48.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala, spoke in behalf of mendment; which was then rejected. The amendment as amended was then adopt

ed, by yeas 64, nays 60.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, moved an amendment, to include the soldiers who fought in Wayne's war against the Indians in 1793 and 94. These had never been provided for. The Committee then rose. Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, made an ineffect

ual effort to get a bill regulating the granting of pensions made the special order for January th. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statements of the aggregate value of the exports of Great Britain, from 1853 to 1857, inclusive, according to our custom-house returns, compared with the value of the exports of Great Britain to this country, by her custom-house returns. Also, for a similar statement regards France. Also, for a particular

ement of the same character in regard to the movement of manufactures of iron and wool. Mr. Keitt moved to suspend the rules, in order of consider the joint resolution from the Senate, roposing to adjourn over from December 23d of January 4th; carried—yeas 130, nays 60.

Under the influence of the previous question, the resolution was adopted—yeas 98, nays 94. And then the House adjourned, at half past four o'clock, P. M.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The ship laid to for a week, within a day or

England. James Davis & Sons, extensive leather importers, of London, have failed. Their liabilities are very considerable. All the English papers containing Montale bert's trial are not allowed to enter France. An influential meeting of gentlemen engaged in the corn trade in Liverpool had adopted reso

lutions in favor of making one hundred pound the standard weight for all kinds of grain, flour and meal.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has iss a proclamation against Ribbonism and other secret societies.

The Atlantic telegraph shares are quoted at £250.
The London Times claims the release Montalambert as a triumph of the English The London Times continues editorially to hold up the corruption which prevails amongst officials in the United States, as a warning against the adoption of universal suffrage. It

likewise draws a similar lesson from the Canad The London Herald's Paris correspon says it is asserted in political circles that the British Cabinet has sent a circular to all the uropean Governments, stating, in the most exterms, that it does not share, by any neans, the views stated in Sir John

dispatches, surreptitiously obtained and lately published, respecting the Ionian islands. France.—Paris, Friday, Dec. 3.—Montalambert writes to the Moniteur to the following ef-'I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France, up to the present time, has had the right to remit a penalty not definite. I am one of those who do not believe in the right, and I do not accept the par-

A letter from Montalambert to the Archbishop of Paris declines the Archbishop's inter-cession for a remission of the penalty.

Montalambert lodged a formal appeal against apparatus was to be tried. his sentence on the 2d inst. Spain.—The nomination of Schaque, as Cap-tain General of Madrid, is considered a strong indication that a military dictatorship has been decided on, if the Cortes prove unfavorable. Prussia .- Dantzic and Sirmemun have bee rdered to be made ports of war.

Prayers have been offered up in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederick Russia.-The Vienna correspondent of the Times, alluding to the attempt of Russia to pur-chase the Principality of Monaco, says that du-ring the late war that Principality was ceded to the United States, but the Convention never

ments protested. Austria.—An ordinance had been issued, re ducing the stamp duty on newspapers.

Turkey.—The agitation in Candia was creasing, on account of the oppression of the Government. The inhabitants were buying arms and ammunition. The Pasha, fearing general uprising, had asked for reinforcement The telegraph between Dardanelles, Syra, and Clio, has been successfully laid; that between Candia and Egypt was broken in.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Kamaikan at Bucharest, by

means of a fulminating shell.

India.—The rebels in India have been dis lodged from many of their strongholds. Seven British victories have been obtained, with heavy osses to the rebels. Twenty thousand men have been captured in towns. Tortia Topee is a fugitive, his forces being routed, with the loss six guns and 600 killed. The rebels number 50,000, but are scattered in small bodies. China,-By the late typhoon at Swatow, 3,000

Chinese were drowned, and several Europeans.

The Cochin Chinese are concentrating 100,000 men around the capital, against the French and Spanish forces.

The Latest.—The London Times's city article

per cent. Liverpool Breadstuffs Market. — Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s circular states that there have been large arrivals of breadstuffs from the United States. The flour market

The question recurred on Mr. Foster's amend- appertain to Greece; the inhabitants are Greeks. control, although they have been under the rays 23, as follows:

Feas—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Houston, King, Kennedy, Seward, Simmons, Thompthat she does not need them, that they cost more for government than the revenue she can get from them, and she is therefore anxious to rearn them to Greece, all but Corfu, which she proposes to retain for strategetical uses. But France objects, for some reason or other, and England does not feel at liberty to disregard her wishes, and must hold on to the islands, against her own convictions and her own ine ests .- Alb. Eve. Jour

Cotton in Liberia.—The American portion of the population of Liberia have commenced, with much spirit, the cultivation of cotton. President Benson, in a recent letter, says: "There has been twenty times more cotton planted by Americo-Liberians this year than planted by Americo-Liberians this year than this is not the only advantage, nor the principle. ever before, of both native and foreign seed, and I feel sanguine that its cultivation will increase each succeeding year." A half ton of the rough and full examination of the general bravery of that State, but of that particular gentleman only.

Mr. Chaffee, of Mass., introduced a bill instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repaying the State of Massachusetts certain advances made to the General Government in the war of 1812-115.

cotton seed sent out by the Manchester (Eng.) Cotton Supply Association has been planted the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of the contents of an species which because the formation of the contents of the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of such an examination has been planted the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of the contents of an species which because the formation of the contents of the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of the contents of the formation of the contents of the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of the contents of the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of the contents of the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of the contents of the formation of a more favorable judgment the formation of the format 1812-15.

Mr. Hughes introduced a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation for taking the census of the United States in 1860, under existing laws.

Of a species which blossoms perpetually, and one of their number asserts that good Sea Island cotton can be grown in Liberia. The young Republic has a most hopeful future.—

Journal of Commerce.

Total and cotton can be grown in Liberia. The young Republic has a most hopeful future.—

Journal of Commerce.

before the States of the Hague, for the emancipation of the slaves in Surmam and Curaçoa. The first colony is to get eleven millions of florins; the second, three millions. Slaves are essimated for indemnity according to the tariff. A negro on a sugar plantation, 375 florins; on a coffee or cocoa ditto, 260 florins; on a cotton or rice ditto, 200 florins. There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam, and 9,000 in Curoçoa.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE IN GEORGIA .-Savannah, Dec. 13.—The Republican of this merning says that the yacht Wanderer positively Africans near Brunswick. Genahl, the District Attorney, arrived on Saturday, with three men, believed to be implicated. Their names are Juan Bt. Rajesta, N. A. Brown, and Miguel Aginoi or Raquet, hailing from New Orleans. Mr. Ganahl refused to take bail for their appearance at court, and the prisoners were lodged in jail on the charge of piracy. Mr. Ganahl is using every exertion to obtain evidence, and has sent to Brunswick to elicit information. The examination will probably take

place on Thursday.

A tug was dispatched to Brunswick to tow
the Wanderer to Savannah, but the shipmaster on board refused to give her up. It is reported that the collector of Darien states that the Wanderer has no appearance of having had slaves on board. The Republican says it is rumored that the Africans were landed on Jekyl Island, and that

a steamer which left Savannah took one hundred and fifty, and conveyed them past Savannah to the river plantations, whence they were scattered through the country. The cargo shipped is said to have consisted of 350 negroes. The Wanderer hails from St. Helena, is without regular papers, as there is no American Consul there, but has informal papers from native officia's, without any seals attached.

Vashington, Dec. 13,-It is openly asserted

The Wanderer, on the 9th of June last, was

soon discharged, ____ The following telegraphic dispatch from Sa- Wheat, white vanuah removes all doubt as to the fact that a cargo of slaves has been imported from Africa: THE WANDERER-TRIAL OF ALLEGED SLA-VERS.—Sarannah, Dec. 20.—The Republican of this morning briefly reports the proceedings of the trial of the prisoners alleged to have par-ticipated with the rest of the Wanderer's crew in bringing a cargo of negroes from the African Hops

coact, and selling them into slavery in this country. The prosecution was vigorously conducted by District Attorney Ganahl and Henry R. Jack-

son, Esq. The prisoners were defended by Messrs, Lloyd and Owens. Two witnesses were examined, viz: Dr. Hazelhurst, of Brunswick, and Mr. Maboy, (?) Collecter of Darien. The former testified that he professionally attended the negroes at Jekyl Island. They appeared to have been freshly imported, and were unable to speak English.

Mr. Maboy testified that the Wanderer had no Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java appearance of being a slaver.

The prisoners were remanded. A large number of witnesses have been subpremared from different portions of the coast of the State, and the trial will probably occupy Wool, Fleece, fine many weeks.

It is generally admitted that the Wanderer

brought no Africans, but that the ship bringing them has been scuttled and sunk. ASOTHER CURRENT THROUGH THE CABLE .-New York, Dec. 21 .- The New York papers state that good currents were received the cable on Saturday, and that the word Henley was distinguished at about the hour when, according to advices by the Arabia, Henley's

FROM KANSAS, St. Louis, Dec. 14.—Depredations and house burnings in Southern Kansas are frequent, growing out of certain parties disregarding the compromise between Governor Denver and the people.

The Pike's Peak gold accounts are favorable. The miners have elected members of Legisla-

ture and Delegate to Congress, with a view forming a new Territory. THE ECHO PRISONERS .- On the arrival of the Columbia train on Saturday, with the prisoners of the crew of the slaver Echo, or Putman, one of them, named Archibald Scott, was not found. An officer was dispatched along the line of the railroad, and the unfortunate prisoner was found about twelve miles from the city, with a leg badly broken. He had jumped from a window of the car, when at a speed of twelve miles an hour. He was brought to the city, and placed under medical treatment.—

Lange Sale of Slaves .- Col. Abraham Buren, of Columbia, S. C., recently sold to Col. Elisha Worthington, of Chicot county, Arkansas, his whole plantation of slaves, numbering 210, for \$147,000, or an average of \$700. The terms of payment are five annual instalments of \$29,400 each, with interest from date. Col. Van Buren is a son of ex-President Van Buren. and married the daughter of Col. Singteton, of South Carolina. Mrs. Van Buren is the sister of the late Mrs. Goy, McDuffle Perry Davis's Pain Killer has been used with

great success in cases of what is called painters'

colic, by taking it in molasses and water, and bathing the stomach and bowels with the medicine faid on warm with flannel cloths; repeat as often as they get dry. Sold by all dealers in family medicines. Advertiser, September 12, 1867:
"At this season of the year, when cholera, orbas dysentory, and other kindred complaints, are

not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occaimely use of t e above-named preparation."

Sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers,

HON, EDWARD EVERETT AND THE NEW YORK and their national attachments remain un-backen, and make them restive under foreign found the prospectus of the New York Ledger which contains all the particulars relative

discussing the recent engagement of Mr. Ever-ett to write for the New York Ledger, and, very naturally, some take one view and some another, though the great majority incline to the opinion that the arrangement is a good thing for all parties. In this, we dare say, they are

It most indubitably is a good thing for Mr. Everett. No other act of his life has been calculated to add so much to his popularity. Widely as he is known, it will make his name a household word in many families where it is

and care bestowed upon the different departments of his journal, and the varied interest which his numerous writers impart to its col-umns. Nor were we aware of, what is much ore important, the pure moral tone, and scruulous regard to the nicest sense of propriety, with which it is conducted. In this respect, especially, it is worthy of commendation. "We presume, from the course of Mr. Bonner

hitherto, that he will not rest with the engagement of Mr. Everett, but that other names, of similar eminence in literature, will, in due time, be added to the list of his contributors."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Careful y prepared to Tuesday, December 21, 1859 Flour, Howard Street \$5.061@0.00 Flour, City Mills . Rye Flour -Corn Meal -4.00 4.00 Wheat, white . 1.35 Wheat, red -1.18 Corn. white . 62 00 00 43 47 5.73 2,25 Rye, Virginia -Oats, Maryland and Virginia Oats, Pennsylvania Timothy Seed . 0.00 0.00 Hops - - Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Shoulders Pork, Mess Pork, Prime 15.00 00.00 00.00 111 11 Lard, in kegs -Wool, Unwashed here that the slave-yacht Wanderer was owned by the Captain Corrie of South Carolina who Wool, Choice Merino was arrested and discharged in New York within Butter, Western, in kegs

144 164 NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 21, 196seized in New York, on suspicion that she was Flour, State brands, extra \$4.25 @ 4.50 a slaver; but the authorities did not think the Flour, Western 5.00 5.25 evidence sufficient to detain her, and she was Flour, Southern 4.75 4.10 Corn Meal 3.40 0.00 Wheat, red 0.00 Corn, whate Oats Clover Seed Bacon, Sides -13.60 7.50 Lard, in kegs . Butter, Western Butter, State . Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed

00.00 00.00

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Iron, Scotch, Pig

FULL of interesting Stories and useful information for Boys and Girls, at only a dollar a year-New every month. January commences a new volume. All new subscribers will receive a steel engraving of PETER PARLEY, who has written a gem of poetry for the Jan-Single copies 10 cents. Send for it. J. N. STEARNS & CO.,

Publishers, 116 Nassau st., N. Y. THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE THE subscriber proposes to issue, on the 1st of Jranuary, and morfilly thereafter, an Octavo Magazine, of thirty-two large pures, with the above title, to be devoted to Literature, Science, Statis ics, and the advancement of the cause of Human Freedom.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable favariably in advance.

advance.
The January number will contain an accurate and braunf, lly executed portrait of Alexandre Dumas, a cop- of which will be sent ug any address on the receipt of 15 cents. THOMAS HAMILTON. 48 Deckman st., New York, P. O. Box 1,212 BUELL & BLANCHARD Second Street, corner of Indiana Avenue

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Through a trial of many years, and through every
istion of civilized men, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was been
ound to afford more relief, and to sure more cases of pulmonary dicease, than any other frincely known to mankind. Clases of apparently settled consumption have been
ared by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed
beyond the reach of human and have been restored to
mut friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enoyment of like. by this sil-powerful a tidole to discasses
the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the
angs. The dry, macking cough, the glassy eye, and the
alie, thun, features of him who was lately lusty and
trong, whisper to all but him, Constantion. He then
twerything, but the discase is gnawing at his vitals, and
hows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his
rame. He is taking the Cherry Pectoral now; it has
topped his cough, and made his breathing easy, his
icep is secund at night; his appetite returns, and with:
its strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken,
earcely any neighborhood can be found which has red
onn fiving rophy like this, to shadow forth the virtues
which have won for the Cherry Pectoral an imperishable
chown. But its usefulness does not ead here. Nay, it
accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The councas-colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which
would have ripened into a dreading harvest of incurable
liseases. Influenza, Osoup, Bronchitis, Hoarseneds, Pleaisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the threaind lungs are casily cuied by the Cherry Pectoral if takes
a season. Every family should have it by them, and
hey will find it an invaluable protection from the insidous prowler which carries of the parent sheep from
nany a flock the darning lamb from many be found in
tyer's American Almanac, or which we publish three
millions, and scatter them broadcast over t

leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their nands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases in-